REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,746.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / Inclu ding For Six Months ..Rs. 24 / Postage.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Ratnagherry	30	" Colombo	8
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	9
" Goa	Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar	2	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore	2	" Madras	16
" Cannanore	3	" Cocanada	17
" Tellicherry	3	" Vizagapatam	18
" Calicut	4	" Bimlipatam	19
" Beypore	4	" Gopalpore	19
" Cochin	5	" False Point	20
" Colochel	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22
" Alleppy	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hereon or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

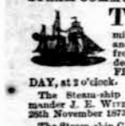
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
" Kurrachee	9	" Fao	24
" Guadur	10	" Koweit	24
" Muscat	12	" Bushire	26
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Linga	31
" Linga	16		Jan. 1874.
" Bahrein	17	" Bunder Abbas	2
" Bushire	18	" Muscat	4
" Fao	20	" Guadur	6
" Mahomerah	20	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fine Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Bryts, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	" 3 0 0
Third Class	" 1 8 0
Horses	" 4 0 0
Carriages	" 4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 1st DECEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,351 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool, Rs. 500.
Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes-Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unrivalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Rosella	...	...	" 18 "
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	...	" 18 "
Mango do.	"	...	" 12 "
Mild do.	"	...	" 12 "
Madras do.	"	...	" 18 "
Cashmere do.	in pints	...	" 12 "
Bengal do.	"	...	" 12 "
Delicious do.	"	...	" 12 "
Curry Powder,	in bottles	...	" 12 "
Do. do. Madras	"	...	" 18 "
Curry Paste	"	...	" 18 "
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	...	" 18 "
Mango Fruit	"	...	" 12 "
Ripe Mango	"	...	" 21 "
Fine Apple	"	...	" 15 each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	...	" 10 "
Do. Pickle	"	...	" 4 "
Do. do.	in kegs	...	" 4 "
Do. do.	in bottles	...	" 9 per Dozen.
Lime do.	"	...	" 9 "
Cashmere Pickle,	"	...	" 12 "
Tapp Sauce	"	...	" 9 "
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	"	...	" 6 "

ALSO,

China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Fin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,030 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,189 Tons, 300 H. P. Captain E. D. Stuart, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES ..... 2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.
And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	" Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

WANTED.

PATTERN MAKER.—REQUIRED by the B. B & C. I. Railway, a EUROPEAN or NATIVE competent to work from DRAWINGS and direct others. Salary will depend on capabilities. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Tools, Table and Hanging Lamps and fancy goods, Umbrellas, Umbrellas, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, an invoice of kerosine hanging lamps, table lamps, hand lamps, wall lamps with shades and chimneys complete, &c.

An invoice of fancy toys, dolls, &c.

An invoice of fancy goods containing :—real Russian leather purses, bags, cigar cases, albums with music, playing albums, ivory handle and plain handle walking sticks, patent safety inkstands, glass photographic paper weights, knives, scissors, tooth, cost, and hand brushes, folding flower fans for ladies,

Pocketware consisting of :—table, desert, and tea spoons and forks.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO

AUCTION SALE of the Machinery in one of the Sheds of the Horse Old Play, at Grant Road.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 1st day of December 1873, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re John Martin, an Insolvent. The machinery of a paper mill, consisting of double action steam engine, beam engine, steam boiler, rag engine, screw press, water pump, paper calender stuff chests, &c. The machinery is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

Mr. ANSTEY'S FURNITURE.

The sale of Mr. Anstey's Furniture will take place TO-DAY, at his Bungalow at Khumballa Hill, commencing punctually at 12 o'clock. It consists of plain cut glassware, best electro-plated ware, crockeryware, substantial furniture, wines, wearing apparel, plants, &c., &c., of which Catalogues have been published.

SALE OF Superior First-class Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SALT.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December next at 3 p.m. by order of Chawkidar Kilhoie Gopejee Ahuree, about 1,500 to 2,000 annas of salt, the crop of 1872, now lying at Oorun, at the Salt Pans called Bhokees Beera and Doongar Khar.

The salt will be put up for sale in lots of 33 annas to suit the requirements of purchasers. It must be removed from the pans at the expense of the purchasers within thirty days from the date of purchase, and the salt duty to be paid by the purchaser.

25 per cent deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within 8 days from the date of purchase before applying for an order to remove the salt.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glass-ware, very best electro-plated ware, rich crockery ware, a first-rate full-toned mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood & and Sons, (very little used) table ornaments, alabaster and marble figures, 8 wax lights, valuable professional and reading books, &c., at No. 95, Malabar Hill, on the road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd proximo, sale commencing punctually at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut and frosted glassware, very handsome white and gold flowered dinner transparent white blue and gold China richly gilt tea and coffee and white and pink bone china richly gilt tea and coffee and white and gold flower painted dessert services, very best electro-plated massive mellow pattern dish covers, bedwarmers, curry dishes to form 6 and 4 separate dishes, vegetable dishes, mother-of-pearl and electro-plated handled dessert knife and forks, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, breakfast cruets, ice pitcher, silver butter cooler, silver bruts, epergne, cheese dish, mugine holder, decanter stands, salt cellars, bread basket, toast rack, cork and wine labels, table candlesticks, tablecloths and napkins, table cutlery, and handle nicely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture in which there are a set of dining tables in six pieces for twenty-four persons, drawing-room tables on six legs, pier tables with marble tops, ladies writing table, lamp, dressing washing and writing tables, conversation reclining, and sofa couches, drawing-room high-back easy pradeau, ice pitcher, silver butter cooler, silver bruts, epergne, ch mpagne holder, decanter stands, salt cellars, bread basket, toast rack, cork and wine l bels, table candlesticks, tablecloths and napkins, table cutlery, and handle nicely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture in which there are a set of dining tables in six pieces for twenty-four persons, drawing-room tables on six legs, pier tables with marble tops, ladies writing table, lamp, dressing washing and writing tables, conversation reclining, and sofa couches, drawing-room high-back easy pradeau, ice pitcher, silver butter cooler, silver chiffoniers, teapoys, tea caddies, 3 light hanging argand dustres, well-shades, folding and single screens, what nots, sideboard, wine pier, 1 richly ornamented 8 wax lights and handsome hanging argand lamps, gilt hanging argand lamps, sets of fancy embroidered net door curtains with silk tassels, a full-toned solid Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, settee, carved blackwood four post bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes and gown press chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, 1 fire proof treasury chest, camp cots, bahaoots, richly chased silver and marble figures and porcelain figures, Brussels and velvet pile carpets made to order, best engraving and lithographs in fancy frames, one revolver, 1 Deane in case, table and bed linen, a large lot of valuable professional and reading books, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and cutlery, plants, &c., &c. Catalogues with full particulars have been published and the whole of the above will be on view on and after Monday, the 1st Proximo, and can be had at the Auctioneer room's.

SALE of Furniture and Personal Effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Annesley.

Under instruction from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on FRIDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of furniture and personal effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Annesley, consisting of blackwood tamp tables, teapoy, wardrobe, chest of drawers, washing and dressing tables, easy chairs, arm chairs, reclining couches, iron bedsteads, platedware, a large size microscope, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, full-dress coats, shell jackets, sashes, sword with belt hats, a large lot of reading books, ice king pots, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, on and after Wednesday, the 3rd proximo.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms No. 3, Marine Street.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, offices and huts thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 5½ acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Lanowlee limit, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44, on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 29.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13—

A large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, rich Glass and Crockery Ware, plated articles, a fine full-toned Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Brougham, Two Australian Horses, Harness, choice Plants, &c., at Parell Road, next to Upas Cottage.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Furniture &c. The property of W. B. Johnston, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, carry dishes, candlesticks, &c., a set of blackwood dining-table, side-boards, dining-room chairs, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, round-tables conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, pier tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, ottoman, a mahogany full-toned sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., bedsteads, child's cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, toilet glasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One Brougham with a Bay Australian Horse, and a set of single Harness, a Black Australian Horse, sets of single Harness, &c. &c.

Several dozens of choice plants in pots, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, best plated Ware, a Mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, at No. 18, Mazagon.

(Near the Hope Hall Family Hotel.)

On MONDAY, the 1st December next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the above-mentioned place, all the handsome furniture, &c., the property of W. Maidment, Esq. (changing his residence.) The same comprises a set of rich glassware, decanters, jugs, ice plates, fruit dishes, &c., a handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, a set of dish covers, curry dishes, epergne tea trays, waiters, tea sets, a set of fiddle pattern Elkington's plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet, pickle, egg, and liquor frames, a set of dessert knives and forks, sauce tureen, biscuit box, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., a set of dining tables, sideboard, screens, elegantly carved circular, pier, sofa, and oval tables, three-seated ottomans, drawing-room, and easy chairs, carved book cases, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation full-backed couches, 3 light single and table argand lamps with drop, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, engraving in maple and other frames, rich Persian and English carpets, dining-room chairs, clocks, an ottoman with a lot of views, carved 4-post bedsteads, wardrobes, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, fenders, fire irons, toilet glasses, round bowls, flower vases and table ornaments, a silver mounted dressing case with fittings, &c., copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 4th December, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. S. Kerr, Esq., the same comprises glass crockery, and plated articles, dining, card, sofa and other tables, circular, carved pier tables, sideboard, screens, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, whatnots, single and double light argand lamps, carpets, four-post bedsteads, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, cutlery, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 1st December, 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 29TH NOV. 1873.

LAST BUT ONE REPRESENTATION OF
SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE OPERA OF
LEILA AND MEJNOON.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 6TH DEC. 1873,
REVIVAL OF THE GREAT PLAY OF
ALLADIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Tickets at Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street; and Messrs. DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co., Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED, by a European Firm, an ASSISTANT who is conversant with Ship Business. Salary Rs. 80. Address F. E., care of this Paper.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS, endorsed, "SEIT KESSOWJEE NAIK'S DRINKING FOUNTAIN" will be received by the Undersigned, up to the 6th proximo, for the CONSTRUCTION of an ORNAMENTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN with a CLOCK TOWER, which Mrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK, J. P., has generously offered to erect at his own expense, for the supply of drinking water to the residents of DONGRI KOLI STREET in the MANDVEE DISTRICT.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, by whom all other info mation regarding this work will be given.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Ex. Muni. Engineer's Office, 28th Nov. 1873.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.		£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	4 "		....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	"		....	1 5 0
				£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

MEMORANDUM OF PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING A LEPER HOSPITAL AT RATNAGIRI.

Six years ago, an enquiry was instituted into the state of Leprosy in the District of Ratnagiri by A. K. Nairne, Esquire, then 1st Assistant Collector of the District, when it was found that no less than 1,600 persons were suffering from this terrible disease.

Outcasts from society, shunned even by their relations, and for the most part dependent for relief on a VERY POOR POPULATION, these miserable sufferers are forced to subsist on a scanty and most unwholesome diet, and are generally remote from any medical aid.

It is proposed to provide a Leper Hospital near the town of Ratnagiri for the suitable maintenance and medical treatment of 100 Lepers, and to enlarge the accommodation hereafter according to the means that may be found to be available.

It is estimated that the building required to accommodate 100 Lepers will cost at least Rupees 26,000. Of this sum Rs. 12,000 have been generously promised by Dossha Manockjee Petit, Esquire, a munificent merchant of Bombay, well known for his philanthropy. Rupees 4,000 have been raised in Ratnagiri itself, and thus Rupees 10,000 more are required for the building alone.

The annual cost of maintaining 100 Lepers at Rs. 4 per month per head will be Rs. 4,800. An Assistant Surgeon of Hospital Servants will cost Rs. 624 per annum, total Rs. 5,424. Towards this, besides furnishing medicines, gratis, the Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 on condition that a similar allowance be made from the Local Funds. The balance remaining to be realized will thus be Rs. 1,424 per annum, and to secure this without a chance of failure it is proposed to invest in Government securities about Rs. 37,000.

Adding to this Rs. 10,000 still required for the building, there are wanted, in order to start the scheme, Rs. 47,000, which can only be raised by an appeal to the public.

The wretchedness of the scourge is such as to defy description, and it is earnestly hoped that every one will (in the name of humanity) assist this effort to check and alleviate it.

To invite subscriptions and take all necessary steps in furtherance of the proposed object, a managing committee has been elected by the inhabitants of Ratnagiri. Any subscription therefore given for that purpose may be sent to the Secretaries of the Committee, Mr. Dhonda K. Irbina Kanetkar and Mr. Janardan Hurry Atlay and to the Editor of this paper.

D. K. KANETKER.
JANARDAN HURRY ATLAY.
Secretaries to the Leper Hospital at Ratnagiri.

1st November 1873.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GRAND INAUGURATION
EVENING CONCERT
BY THE
ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY,
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTES:—

SIGNORINA COSTANZA D'ARCO	*Soprano.*
" TEREZINA DE MARCHI	*Contralto.*
SIGNOR UGO GANZINI	*Tenore.*
" FRANCISCO POSSER	*Baritone.*
" GAETANO POSSI	*Basso.*
" ERCOLI CORTORI	*Violoncello.*
" GIOVANNI GELERA	*Violin.*

Conductor :—SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.

TO BE HELD AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

OVERTURE..... "Italiana in Algeri"..... *Rossini.*
EAND.
DUETTO ..... "Buy 'ii s"..... *Karchetti.*
SOPRANO & TENORE.
DUETTO ..... "Favorita" ..... *Donizetti.*
CONTRALTO & BARITONO
MELODIA ..... "L'Abbandono"..... *Mariani*
SOLO VIOLONCELLO.
TERZETTO..... "Ernani"..... *Verdi.*
SOPRANO, TENORE, & BASSO.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

QUARTETTA..... ..... *Mendelsohn.*
PIANO, VIOLIN, VIOLA, & VIOLONCELLO.
DUETTO..... "Le Educande de Sorenta". *Ustio.*
CONTRALTO & BARITONO.
MELODIA ..... "La Serenata" ..... *Brage.*
SOPRANO & VIOLONCELLO.
DUETTO ..... "Favorita" ..... *Donizetti.*
TENORE & BASSO.
FINALE ..... "Lucia di Lammermoor" *Donizetti.*
BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Family Tickets, to admit Three	" 12
Unreserved Seats	" 2

Plan of the Hall may be seen, and Reserved Seats engaged, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A powerful tonic in all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Boils, Poverty of the Blood. By its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored. Per Bottle Rs. 2 and 3-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle : it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PATENT BELL PIANOFORTE.

THIS NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT produces a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. It is played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

It is light and portable, never requires tuning, rarely gets out of order, and is admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

LIST OF PRICES,
INCLUDING TIN OR ZINC LINED PACKING CASE.

4 Octaves in	Solid Walnut,	height 9 inches, length 31 inches	Rs. 180
5 Octaves in	ditto	height 10 inches, length 33 inches	" 250

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

PIANOFORTES to hand by recently arrived Ships, from LONDON, all by the best and most approved Makers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has not to any appreciable extent altered from yesterday's rates, but the tendency is against sellers, there being few buyers unless at higher rates than quoted.

In Government Securities there is little doing, and prices remain nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 1s. 10 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 5/32d. to 3 16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞ to 13/16

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	116¼
Five & half per cent.	106¼
Four per cent.	104¼ to ⅜
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1886-87	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6 ,,
Mercantile Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Conti-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lace	17
Gold Bold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE tone of the market is firm and rates by steamer for Liverpool are quoted £3-2-6, but for distant shipment they are weaker. Sail, nothing doing.

London	Cotton	2-10-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	5 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET quiet and unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rts. Issue	262½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	203
9,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	43-10-0	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.
3,000	500	all	Nil.	Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	18p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,150	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 pc.	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
300	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Barwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
850	9,000	all	250 pc.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	435
300	1,000	all	70 pc.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	800
200	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
300	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
127	2,500	750	125 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.	600
400	85	75	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	810
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
12	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
15	450	all	60 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 pc.	Volkart United Press Co.	900

Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The business doing from first hand continues very small, and prices remain quite nominal. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

500	pieces Grey Shirtings	30 in. 39 yds. 10 lb.	Rs. 7	8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lb.	,, 4	10 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lb.	,, 5	10 0
1,200	,, ,, Madapollams	32 in 24 yds. 3 lb.	,, 2	1 6
1,600	,, ,, ,,	32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lb.	,, 1	13 0
600	pairs ,, Dhoties	44 in. 9 yds.	,, 1	14 0
600	,, ,, ,,	44 in. 9 yds.	,, 1	15 6

COTTON.

For the last two days the public telegrams continue to report the Liverpool Market as firm, with sales to the extent of 15,000 bales. Reuter's of the 27th states the Liverpool Market as closing firm, with an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollerah, which is now quoted at 5⅞ d. per lb. There is a rise of ⅛d. in Tinnevelly from the lowest point, which stands at 5½d. per lb. In Oomrawuttee and Orleans there is no alteration. Mid Uplands is quoted at 16¼ cents, being a rise of ⅛ cent. Out of the sales of 15,000 bales, only 4,000 are Surats, which shows that the demand for our Indian kinds is not as strong at the advanced prices as it was a day previous. At last Reuter's gives a very heavy reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount, which now stands at 6 per cent per annum, and the rate charged at the Bank of France is only 5 per cent. The weekly returns of the former Bank are on the whole favourable, and consequently we soon expect a further reduction in the rates for accommodation. Coffee continues strong; and prices still have an upward tendency. The Cotton Market here has become very firm, and prices have again advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There is a very active demand on European accounts and purchases to the extent of about 1,500 candies have taken place. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah		Rs. 182 to Rs.	187
,, Oomrawuttee		,, 182 to ,,	185
,, Sawginned		,, 188 to ,,	192
,, Vingorla		,, 182 to ,,	184
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery		,, 208 to ,,	210
,, Akote ,, ,,		,, 212 to ,,	214
,, Broach, M. G. March ,,		,, 220 to ,,	231
,, Hingunghaut Jan. ,,		,, 242 to ,,	244
,, Dholleras April ,,		,, 192 to ,,	194

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies old Dhollerah	Rs.	175
25	,, ,,	,,	178
25	,, ,, Khandeish W. S.	,,	170
50	,, ,, Sawginned	,,	192
0	,, ,, ,,	,,	189
75	,, ,, ,,	,,	191
100	,, ,, ,, 1 month	,,	192
25	,, ,, Verawul	,,	187
25	,, ,, Wudwan	,,	187½
25	,, ,, Unjar	,,	172
150	,, New Akote F.F.B. delivery Feb.	,,	214
250	,, ,, Jalgaum, Jan. ,,	,,	201
250	,, ,, Kokti, 1 month	,,	209
25	,, ,, Khandeish	,,	194½
25	,, ,, ,,	,,	198
125	,, ,, Broach, March delivery	,,	229½
50	,, ,, Dhollera, 15 April	,,	192

IN YARNS and MUSLINS no sales have transpired, and prices are just the same as quoted previously.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 22nd November 1873.
Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,37,079	6	9
Merchandise	2,53,215	2	0
Electric Telegraph	755	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	607	8	0
Total Rs.	3,91,767	0	9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs.	4,17,753	2	10
Decrease Rs.	25,986		1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Khedive (s)	Stewart	Southampton, Oct. 30.
28	Arcot (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kurrachee (s)	Withers	Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	Doett	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Isabella, Read, to London via Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The barque Hydree, to Aden and Jeddah, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Southampton.
14 Hindoo, ss, Cosoms, from Calcutta.
16 Wolverine, H. M's S. F., Wratislow, from Trincomlee.
16 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Suez.
16 Hampton, ss, Blacklin, from Rotterdam.
16 Ichang, ss, Pexton, from Liverpool.
16 Donnae, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.
17 Australis, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
17 Nymphea, ss, Stephens, from Bussorah.
17 Prins Van Orange, ss, Fabritius, from Batavia.
18 Historian, ss, Tutton, from Calcutta.
18 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, from Kurrachee.
18 Aretusa, ss, Lunovich, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13 Arora, ss, Larrinaga, to Liverpool.
14 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Calcutta.
14 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Amsterdam.
15 Hindoo, ss, Cosoms, to London.
16 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
16 Donnae, ss, Butler, to Marseilles.
17 Hampton, ss, Blacklin, to Batavia.
17 Australis, ss, Murray, to Suez.
17 Nymphea, ss, Stephens, to Marseilles.
18 Ichang, ss, Pexton, to China.
18 Prins Van Orange, ss, Fabritius, to Amsterdam.
18 Historian, ss, Tutton, to London.
18 Killarney, ss, O'Neill, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 21 Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, from African Coast.
Nov. 9 Lubnam, T. S. Pt., Mahomed Beg, from Hoodooda.
16 Wolverine, H. M's. S. Pt., Wratislow, from Trincomalee.
18 Aretusa, ss, Lunovich, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera, s, 60 cases iron sheets, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy; 5 casks zinc sheets, Abdool Hussen Abdoolrahim.
Cerdic, s, 14 cases twine, Abdool Hussen Abdoolrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 2 cases tobacco, Samsoodin Cassomjee.
Coromandel, s, 30 cases currents, A. H. Surufally.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 90 boxes claret, 150 boxes brandy, Bolton and Co.; 100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 150 cases brandy, M. and E. Bajonjee; 4 cases curacao, 3 cases corks, 1 case oilmanstores, and 1 case prunes, Jewanjee Ruttonjee and Sons; 5 cases butter, The L. A. and A. Co.; 15 cases curacao, Jules Siegfried Co.; 76 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Persia, s, 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—28TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, s, 85 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass; 60 bundles myrabollams, Goculdass Heerjee and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 193 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumma; 60 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 57 bales cotton, Varjeewandass Vulubdass; 75 bales cotton, Vithuldas Corjee; 70 bales cotton, Vistram Gopellijee; 107 bales cotton, Pasoon Khimjee; 5 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 53 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 52 bales cotton, Tricomjee Namedass; 5,109 bundles coir yarn, Tricomjee Velljee and Co.; 9 bales hides and skins, Abdoorymon Ahmed; 54 bales wool, Lyon and Co.; 494 bundles gall, Poonumchund Manockchund; 63 bales cotton, H. M. E. Keermany.
China, s, 97 bales cotton, Tricomjee Veljee and Co.
Cerdic, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.; 500 packages myrabollams, Nowrojee Cowasjee; 500 bags wheat, Megjee Mooljee

FOR LONDON.

China, s, 84 cwts. E. teeth, Hurridass Luckmedass; 317 pieces E. teeth, Hassombhoy Thavur and Co.; 5 bundles and 525 pieces, E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 4 cases cardamoms, Gopaljee Runchord; 263 pieces E. teeth, Tricomjee Verjee.
Tiverton, s, 13 cases gum, Framjee, Sealy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 70 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

India, s, 230 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar, s, 30 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 164 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon: 63 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 168 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.
Columbian, s, 32 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar, s, 10 chests opium, Goolraj Shingance; 77 chests opium, E. J. Abraham.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, from ———.

NOVEMBER 27.

Curran, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, from sick leave, from England.
Lamb, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
MacDonald, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Birney, Major, Bengal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Simons, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Atkins, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Darley, Lieutenant and Adjutant, Bengal 1-5th Fusiliers, on leave, from England.
Neil, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Chevers, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Da win, Sub-Lieutenant, 26th Regiment L. I., to join, from England.
Fitz Hugh, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Russell, Major General, Commanding N. D. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Lock, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant General, N. D. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, A. D. C., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 28.

Macdougall, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Keelan, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 24.

Berkeley, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NOVEMBER 26.

Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Soonee.
Russell, Major General, Comds. N. D. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Lock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General N. D. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, A. D. C., on duty, to Kirkee.
Maclaine, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Hydrabad.
Darwin, Sub-Lieutenant, 26th Regiment L. I., to join, to Poona.
Purvis, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Wright, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona,

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 25.)

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Thomas James Maltby, to act as Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam during the absence of Mr Graham on leave, or until further orders.

Lieut Col James Robert Fale Henderson, Madras Staff Corps, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Vizianagram.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G H Tillard, Actg Asst Supt of Police, in the Tanjore District, to institute prosecutions under Act VII of 1871, for offences committed in that district.

Mr D F Carmichael, Secy to Govt, Revenue Department, resumed charge of the Office on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Mr W D Horsley, Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the Office from Mr Henry Sewell, Actg Collr and Mag on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, resumed charge of the Office from Mr H W Bliss, Actg Collr and Mag, on the 15th instant.

Mr J C Hannyngton delivered over charge of the District and Sessions Court of Kistna to Mr H Newman on the 11th instant.

Mr J C Hannyngton, District and Sessions Judge of Salem, assumed charge of the Court on the forenoon of the 17th instant

Mr T Marden, B A, Inspr of Schools, 5th Division, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on the 8th instant.

Mr F T Millett, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, is declared to have passed the Law and Vernacular Tests prescribed for the officers serving in the Police Force.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Fifth Class on the 7th instant :—

Messrs H M Wistcrbotham, G T Mackenzie, W A Willock, L Moore and F A Nicholson.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following movements are ordered :—

G Battery 18th Brigade R A, from Bellary to Trichinopoly.
B Battery 20th Brigade R A, from Trichinopoly to Bellary.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col W D Stanley, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 16th N I, Offg 12th N I, and Capt T R Byng, Staff Corps, Adjt 6th N I—Arrived at Bombay on the 14th Nov 1873.

Mr Arthur Henry Leapingwell, is admitted as a Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Ensign and Deputy Asst Comsy T Eagles, of the Ordnance Department is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on Rupees 140 per mensem, from the 8th Nov 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BARKER.—November 24th, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Frederick Charles Barker, Bombay Army, Officiating Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

RETRIBUTION is falling on Manchester more swiftly than might have been expected for that mercantile dishonesty, the very existence of which was for a long time vehemently denied by the Manchester papers, but which is now frankly admitted by Mr. Hugh Mason, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to be one of the most flagrant evils of the day. We have all unhappily become familiar of late years with the complaint that the import trade in piece-goods was falling off, and we have all, no doubt, cherished the hope that some day or other it would regain its former prosperity. But the merchants of Bombay themselves now come forward to assure us that the process of decay cannot be arrested, and that the trade is doomed to extinction. Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who are entitled to speak with authority on such a question, plainly tell the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the public that "coarse cloths of English "make, such as longcloths, T.-cloths, and "domestics, and the lower counts of yarns, as "20s., have of late been in a large measure "driven out of the market by the local manu-"facturers." And to what cause should this defeat of the Manchester manufacturers be ascribed? Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. are of opinion that "the import duty on English goods "has little to do with it." They believe that the cloths and yarns manufactured in Bombay are preferred by the natives, because they consist of better material, and are not so vilely adulterated as goods of a similar make imported from England. It is not that the native millowner in Bombay is a more honest man than his rival in Manchester. The enterprising native gentlemen of this city who have invested money in spinning and weaving mills are most anxious to adulterate their goods in any way that can possibly increase their profits. But they lack at present the requisite skill or boldness to lay the sizing on thickly enough; and, besides, their rogueries are not so liable to detection as those of the Manchester merchants, as they need not be exposed to the ordeal of a month's sea voyage, which brings out the mildew on adulterated goods. The natives, therefore, buy the Bombay cloth whenever they can get it, or else they buy the Bombay yarn and work it up themselves in their own houses, which is by far the most sensible thing they can do if they want to avoid being cheated. Matters have come to such a pass in the trade, that we have heard of a combination of native dealers in the bazaar to refuse to sell Manchester goods; and the fact that these goods are completely discredited and undersold in the Bombay market may be taken as a conclusive answer to the assertion, hazarded with much simplicity by one of the Manchester papers a few months ago, that the natives of India have a natural partiality for goods which are chiefly composed of size. The people of this country like good cloth when they can get it; and, as Manchester cannot or will not give them good cloth, they buy it elsewhere.

If this revolution in the cotton goods trade mills can only compete with those of Manchester to a small extent and in a limited number of makes of cloth, what is likely to become of the Manchester trade with India ten or even five years hence? It must be remembered that the spinning and weaving industry in Bombay is still in its infancy. Twenty years ago there was not a single spindle or loom at work in the island. Now, the amount of capital invested here in spinning and weaving mills is close upon £1,750,000; and about ten thousand work-people are regularly employed in working 370,000 spindles and 4,500 looms. These figures look large by themselves, but in comparison with the statistics of the cotton industry of Lancashire they are a mere drop in the ocean. All our mills together only consume at present, according to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., 750 candies or 1,500 bales of cotton a week, that is, only 6½ per cent. of the local cotton crop. But the mills pay large dividends; and not only is the new industry thriving in Bombay and other towns of this Presidency, but in many of the great towns of Bengal and the North-West mills have already been built, which produce cloth good enough for Government and private purchasers to use in place of Manchester goods. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the process of supplanting Manchester will be carried on in India with ever-increasing rapidity. The workpeople employed in the Indian mills have a natural aptitude for their business; and, as they become more skilful every year, the time cannot be far distant when they will successfully compete with Manchester in the production of the most delicate cotton fabrics. The prospects, too, of the market for raw cotton are such as to encourage the belief that the manufacturing industry which has taken root in this country will continue to grow and flourish. It is often said that the local mills can work to most advantage when the price of cotton is high, because the English merchant must in such a case put more capital into the trade and require larger profits; and this may be so when both the Bombay and the Manchester mills use the same kind of cotton. But it is now certain that Manchester will not use Surat cotton at all so long as she can get cotton from America (and there seem to be no limits to the probable increase of the American supply.) The whole crop, therefore, of Indian cotton is likely in future years to be thrown upon our hands to do what we like with; and, if native manufacturers can spin and weave it into all the varieties of cloth used by the people of India, the competition of Manchester to supply the Indian market will become impossible. Low prices for Indian cotton, therefore, which are likely to rule for many years to come, will tell against Manchester, and in favour of Bombay.

It is not surprising that the English merchants of Bombay should have taken alarm at the rise of the cotton industry and its probable results. The successful establishment of the native manufacture will be one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the country; for the commercial dependence of India on England for the supply of clothing made from a material grown in this country takes out of her pocket many millions sterling every year. Every one who really desires the prosperity of India must heartily wish that the Spinning and Weaving Mills may increase and multiply and flourish exceedingly throughout all the land; but of course the merchants do not like to see their business slipping gradually but surely out of their hands. We have seen that one Bombay firm has the courage to say the failure of Manchester to keep her hold on the Indian market is all her own fault. But, though no doubt the badness of the goods sent out here must accelerate the downfall of the Manchester trade, it seems unlikely that in the best of circumstances Manchester will be able to beat the native manufacturers while the latter are protected by an import duty of 7½ per cent. on piece-goods. Messrs. Wallace and Co. are perfectly right in their argument, that the exemption of native manufactures from taxation does not benefit the consumer; it only puts the amount of the duty into the pocket of the native mill-owner, who can sell his goods within a fraction of the price charged by the importer. The import duty, though imposed only for purposes of revenue, undoubtedly operates as a protective duty in favour of the native manufacturer; and, though we have no particular sympathy with the mill-owners, it appears to us extremely desirable, in the interest of the country at large, that this protective duty should be maintained until India becomes independent of Manchester. The suggestion offered by Messrs. Wallace and Co., who speak in the name of "the consumer," that an excise duty equivalent to the import duty on English goods should be levied on goods of native manufacture, cannot be discussed seriously. It would be an odd way of benefiting the consumer to increase the cost of production in the native mills. There is more fairness in the proposal made by Messrs. Nicol and Co. and Mr. Macdonald, that, when the revenue can bear the loss (and of course the present moment is peculiarly inopportune for asking the Government to remit any tax), the import duty should be taken off those makes of English goods with which the native cloth comes into competition. The consumer would gain by this remission for the present: but he would, as we have already urged, lose in the long run by the discouragement of a highly important branch of native industry. There is a third course open to Manchester which is better than either of the plans brought forward for the consideration of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Why should not English capitalists send some of their money out to Bombay, or, better still, come here themselves and build mills to compete with those already in existence? Natives can manage the spinning and weaving, but the working of the machinery which keeps the spindles going seems likely always to remain a mystery to them; and practical Englishmen, with plenty of money and a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing business, could produce cloth at a much cheaper rate than would yield a profit to their native rivals. Let them bring some of their superfluous wealth here, and we can promise them, in the name of the people of India, a fair field and no favour. By taking this course, they would avoid the imputation of selfishness, and do good to this country while making on their own account a very advantageous investment.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RICE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. Lush read yesterday a letter from the Duke of Argyll in which was stated that the prospects of the threatened rice famine in Bengal look rather more hopeful; under the circumstances the Lord Mayor has considered it unnecessary at present to open a subscription for relief of the sufferers.

Spain has notified her willingness to surrender the steamer Virginius and the survivors after their nationality is established. America however insists on unconditional surrender.

The Spanish official denial of the execution of British subjects referred to the alleged further executions.

It is the case that sixteen British subjects were actually shot.

The Combardment of Cartagena has commenced.

Prince Leopold is better.

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The Tichborne Trial has been resumed. American witnesses contradict the evidence of Lines (? John Louis).

A Russian loan of 15 millions sterling has been issued.

PARIS, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The members of the Right are greatly irritated at the fact of two legitimist Members being replaced by Moderates.

The intention of the Comte de Chambord to renounce his claims to the throne is contradicted.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The s.s. Pera with the outward mails for Bombay left at midnight and the s.s. Delhi for Galle and Calcutta left at 1 P.M. to-day.

The British troops still remain before Lahej. H.M. Gunboat "Growler has arrived and been detained here.

GALLE, 14TH NOVEMBER.

The s.s. Baroda from Australia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

NEWS from Sikkim has reached Darjeeling that Serang Pati, the sister of the Sikkim Raja, who visted Darjeeling this year, is dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

THE Emperor of Austria has conferred the Imperial order of Francis Joseph upon Mr. Wheeler, chief of the firm of Wheeler and Wilson, New York, for his prominent services in the sewing machine industry.

NEGOTIATIONS are going on, we are told, regarding a marriage between the daughter of the Maharaja of Jumboo with the heir-apparent of Sirmoor. Both the Rajas belong to the same line of kings, viz., Soorajbun.

A CIRCULAR issued in London has been largely distributed in Italy, inviting subscriptions to a loan of 10,000,000 f. to promote the cause of the restorations of the Pope's temporal power and of the Bourbons in Spain and France.

THE Hon'ble Captain Napier, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to Attock, and is on the eve of departure to take over charge of his new appointment. Mr. Ryall, Judge of the Small Cause Court, officiates until a successor is appointed.

WE read that the establishment of two new Bishoprics in India is now under consideration—one, it is understood, for British Burmah, the other, the Punjab with Sind. They are, we understand, to be maintained by the S. P. G. and the Church Missionary Society respectively.

A BANGALORE paper hears on good authority that a number of estates in that district, belonging to one owner, have produced over 800 tons of coffee, and that this has been sold to arrive in London at £110 per ton. Something like a million of money for one year's crop!

A CONTEMPORARY understands there is every probability of the Viceroy's decision in the Elphinstone Reclamation Scheme at Bombay favouring the expenditure of the additional three-quarters of a million required to construct the docks so strongly advocated by the Port Trust committee.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Cologne of Nov. 7, the gala carriage and horses belonging to Archbishop Ledochowski, and seized by the Posen law court in distress for the fine inflicted of 200 thalers, have been sold by public auction. They were purchased by a Polish hotel waiter for 642 thalers.

IN the course of his speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichsrath, the Emperor of Austria intimated that "bills will be brought in with the object of completing and reforming existing legislation concerning the Catholic Church and the state." This intimation was laudly applauded.

MR. FORSYTH has, we hear, recommended that some special and substantial acknowledgment should be made by the Government of the services rendered to the Yarkand Embassy by Mr. Johnson, the Agent in Ladakh of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere. Captain Molloy, who travelled with the belated Envoy in chase of Mr. Forsyth, echoes the wish, when he too writes of arrangements "to which no praise of mine can do justice."

THE Viceroy is to arrive at Futtehgurh to-day, and will remain over tomorrow. On Tuesday the 2nd December he purposes reaching Lucknow, where he will remain until Monday the 8th, paying a visit thence to Fyzabad in the interim. On his journey downwards to Calcutta His Excellency proposes to visit some of the relief works, and expects to reach the metropolis on the 10th. All idea of the Madras trip has been abandoned.

A LUCKNOW paper tells us that the Civil Chaplain, the Rev. T. Moore, has executed a model of that city during the seige in cardboard, which was inspected by Sir Philip Wodehouse during his stay and greatly appreciated by him. Our informant says that the reverend gentleman is somewhat inconvenienced by the numbers who call upon him for the purpose of obtaining a sight of his model. It is eventually to be consigned to the Museum.

AMIDST the general failures of Government model farms it is satisfactory to hear of one that has been successful in anything. This, the *Madras Mail* tells us, has been the case at Sydapet Farm, so far as regards wool, the produce of the sheep on the farm having been last season sent to England, where it was sold for 11 pence a pound. If it had been sold in Madras, it would only have realized one anna and a half, the maxim in Madras being "great cry but little wool."

THE editor of *All the Year Round* (says the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent) has captured another literary savage. More than twenty years ago there was published in *Household Words* a story of Australian adventure, entitled "Two-handed Dick, the Stockman." Very recently this same story, exact in every particular, was offered for publication in *All the Year Round*, and, I regret to say, the offender has been traced to the Ellesmere Club, in Manchester.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has addressed a letter to the electors of the Kirkcaldy boroughs, stating that he intends to offer himself as a candidate for that constituency at the next election. Sir George states that he "would gladly follow Mr. G

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

WHO is custodian of the grounds attached to the Cathedral? If there is such a functionary, he ought to look to his duty. The other night, when I was passing the porch of the sacred building, I saw a number of hamals—at all events they were very brown and very naked persons—hard at work washing themselves in the basin of the fountain which stands there surmounted by the symbol of Christianity. Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but nevertheless one does feel the proprieties to be a little shocked when primitive ablutions are performed within a few yards of our Cathedral entrance. I might forgive these hamals if, like

"Sabrina fair,
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,"

their beauty could add a charm to their lavations, but it must be confessed that standing straight in front of the entrance of the open Cathedral, and taking this fountain in a line with the altar, which may be seen glittering at the back part of the edifice, the sight of natives washing themselves at the place I refer to, does not harmonize with sympathies for either the beautiful or the religious.

Of course ornamental lamps are very nice things in their way, but not when they are placed in the way. This profound remark was suggested to me the other night when I saw that a high ornamental lamp is being erected at the foot of Church-gate Street and opposite the Marine Lines. Now, a more awkward place for a large lamp could scarcely be found in all the city. No less than four roads meet at the point where the lamp is raised. At times—say, on a band night—the traffic on the Malabar Hill Road, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, and Church-gate Street is very considerable, and I am sure that this lamp will prove to be a positively dangerous nuisance. The lights upon it are very high, and I can well imagine a driver some evening smashing his carriage against its large dark base before he knows that he is sprawling on the ground and his horse disappearing somewhere in the direction of the horizon. "Save us from virus," cries Swinburne, but without going quite so far as that, I have no objections to cry to the Municipal Commissioner, "Save us from light, except in non-dangerous situations."

THE whole of India has been again disturbed by the late arrival of the notorious Behar. You, Mr. Editor, have made out a very good case to show that in these days the rate of speed travelled by the P. and O. Company's steamers between Suez and Bombay is ridiculously slow, and this appears to me to be also the reason of all reasons why the company ought *never* to be behind-time with the mails except in the case of an unforeseen accident. The fine for being behind time inflicted upon the Company is such a mere bagatelle that I have no doubt they would rather pay it than incur the expense of putting on a little extra steamer in order to be up to time. It is all very well to say the Company are wise to take advantage of their contract, but is that any reason why the public should not shout out against the Company when the mails are late? The Briton has a right to grumble, and in this case he will not deny himself the pleasure of grumbling on his own behalf instead of asking the Post Office Department to grumble for him. He sees by your statements that the Company can easily keep time if they please, and therefore he may be pardoned for expressing his indignation that the Company are trying to take advantage of him. There was a time when it was believed that the Company were allowed so little time to do the distance between Bombay and Suez that they could be excused for being a day late, but now-a-days the British public know better, and point significantly to merchant steamers and troop ships repeatedly beating the mails. So do not, Sir, by telling us to bring pressure upon the Post Office, endeavour to deny us the right to grumble directly at the Company, and you know that it is not always the injured Briton has such good cause as this for grumbling on his own account. So great is the local indignation against the Company this week that I heard a much agrieved person say, in the most thrilling cold blood, that he hoped there would be a clause inserted in the next contract with the P. and O. Company to the effect that whenever the time expires when the mail should be in Bombay, the agent of the Company shall be tied up at the Apollo Bunder in sight of the Refreshment Rooms, and be allowed to touch nothing but bread and water until her arrival.

SIGNOR CHIARINI must have been delighted with his reception in Bombay. A thoroughly English entertainment like his is not often to be found in India, and hence his success. He must, however, think that some of his critics are rather strange folks, particularly the critic who labours for the *Times of India*. You remarked that the ventilation arrangements were admirable, but the other critic thought so very differently that he suggested that the top of the circus should be taken off altogether! At present the top of the circus is useful in keeping off the heavy dews, in providing supports for pendent lights and trapezes, and in giving a comfortable air of compactness to the building. But the *Times'* critic "would do away with all that:" noble ethereal soul, he prefers to sit with his hat on under the spangled canopy of heaven. If you want a mere base reason for desiring the obnoxious roof lifted off, he gives it to you, for says he, "at night the vertical rays of even a tropical sun have not, as a rule, to be guarded against." The critic is right. That "not even as a rule" betrays him to be a close observer of celestial phenomena, and I have no doubt that after dinner, he would, standing in the open air gazing generously at the sidereal heavens, with his right foot a little advanced, his hat off, and his left arm stuck into his side, be a spectacle that would repay even Signor Chiarini for taking off the top of his Circus. The critic speaks of one of the performers suspending another performer "between heaven and earth with as much ease as a tigress would hold up a bullock or a cat a mouse." Most people know that for a tigress to drag a bullock is considered a very good feat, but a trifling mistake like that about a terrestrial matter may well be ignored by a man with such a passion as our critic has for contemplating the heavens, wherever he is, even though in a circus. How to take the roof off his circus should now be Signor Chiarini's thought by night and by day. If I might throw out a suggestion I would suggest to him that he should at once endeavour to secure the services of the Screwjack Genius. The man who could contemplate the astonishing of Bombay by straightening a falling tower by a screwjack, would have no hesitation in undertaking to remove the roof of a circus. Don't thank me for the valuable hint, Signor Chiarini—I assure you I give it with the greatest pleasure to a gentleman who has provided Bombay with such an excellent entertainment as you have.

YESTERDAY morning the mercantile community received the usual commercial telegrams very late. I happened to meet "Mercator," who told me this. Conceiving that, in the interests of Indian civilisation and all that sort of thing, he would be very anxious as to the reason of the delay. I said it would be a fearful calamity if any thing had gone wrong with the cable. But he picked me up sharply. "Calamity," he said, "calamity! why, it would be the best thing that could happen to Bombay just now. I tell you it would pay to fit out an expedition to fish up the cable between this and Aden and cut it. Why is trade so slack?—turn here, there is nothing doing—turn there, nothing doing—turn anywhere, nothing doing! Why is this? It's all because of that beastly old wire that keeps telling people what's doing in Liverpool and driving the devil of speculation out of them and filling them with the devil of caution." Quite alarmed at "Mercator's" suggestion I pointed out how beautiful, how wonderful, how scientific, to be connected instantaneously with the dear old country (this I said feelingly). "Moreover," said I, smiling pleasantly and knowingly as I always do, you know, when I am going to say anything, "just think on Shakspear realised—'a girdle round the earth in forty minutes,' you know!" "Hang your girdle round the earth!" said he. "But, I say, have you ever heard of greater fools than these fellows in Mauritius?" Thinking this was a new and agreeable topic, I became immensely interested, and said, "I haven't heard about that affair at all. What did they do?" "Why," said he, sinking his voice to a tragic whisper, "the fools, the awful fools—they actually have agreed to give £6,000 as a subsidy for the benefit of this infernal telegraphic communication!" And so saying, "Mercator" strode off, inveighing against the telegraph. There is human nature for you! I know some people who think very highly of the cable. There, for instance is young Leydenjar, who wears spectacles and speaks grandly of electricity as the sublime spark which Prometheus stole from heaven. But Leydenjar is not "Mercator" in these hard times, when the "confounded ryot" has his Liverpool telegram to his curry and rice every morning, otherwise Leydenjar might have different opinions upon electricity. There is nothing like a profession and an interest for forming opinions upon some of the grand schemes of humanity.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old editor! If you are possessed greatly of the bowels of compassion, pity the sorrows of two poor old editors. Somebody has been abusing your virtuous old friend the *Times of India* and he has advanced to the footlights, leading by the hand his amiable man and brother the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and addressed the public multitude upon the subject of their wrongs. "It is high time," he cries, "some court were asked to declare whether or not an editor, as such, is denied the protection accorded to all other classes of the community." A public audience might honourably weep tears of sympathy with any man who thus made an appeal *ad misericordiam* to their gentle natures. Then how much more are the brotherly editors of the *Times of India* and *Rast Goftar* to be commiserated with? Who has been hitting them? The audience pause for a reply. While the pause is going on, the ancient editor of the *Times of India* lifts his voice anew, and no wail of a coronach in a lone Highland glen ever sounded more mournfully—"It seems to be thought in some quarters that an editor may be libelled with impunity, that his personal character may be aspersed on the slightest provocation, and his motives wantonly misrepresented," &c. Villainous "some quarters!"—thus to libel, asperse, and misrepresent models of virtue! But so it ever was. Never did pure mortal attempt to walk blameless through this world but "some quarters" were on the alert with their malevolent designs! Hence who need be surprised that angelic creatures like the editors of the *Rast Goftar* and *Times of India* have been so abused by an outrageous fate that they have thus to weep at the footlights and cry, "Why should an editor, as such, be denied the protection accorded to all other classes of the community?" I wish I only knew who had been wrongfully abusing the *Times of India* "as such," or even the editor of the *Rast Goftar* "as such." Nay, such is my sense of fair play that I love justice to be done to every editor whether he be "as such" or not. I do not know, nor has the weeping old editor whom I have left standing at the footlights with his companion told the public, what the unavenged injuries are which have been done him by pitiless mankind. But he is less reserved about the wrongs of his companion. The editor of the *Rast Goftar* and the editor of the *Parsee Punch* have been quarrelling and, forsaking their respective wits for the more secure protection of a Court of Justice, have appeared before Mr. Conson this week. So much does the editor of the *Times of India* feel for his *confrere* of the *Rast Goftar* that the burden of his wail at the footlights is that the editor of the *Rast Goftar* "appears to have been vilipended and calumniated for months, if not years past," while at the same time he hints that even he himself has been wrong in "some quarters." Amid the sympathetic sobs which ought to burst convulsively from the audience before whom the interesting pair of brothers are standing, I fancy I hear one rude voice cry out, "Hullo, you old beggar, are you aware that the *Rast Goftar* case is still before the magistrate, and that you are using language in favour of that sweet chicken at your side which clearly constitutes a gross contempt of court?" But it is only a fancy, disagreeable, it is true, and not so pleasant to contemplate as the love of the disinterested pair who are pleading with an indulgent audience for the rights of editors "as such."

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following address was presented by the Municipality of Agra to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Thomason Hospital, Agra, on the 24th instant after he had visited St. John's College and other places in the neighbourhood:—

"May it please your Excellency,—The Municipal Commissioners of Agra desire to express on the part of the Municipality, their grateful thanks to your Excellency for the honor you have conferred upon the community by visiting the ancient city of Agra.

"The advent of your Excellency at this time has been the source of extreme gratification to all classes of the people, and, although it was with regret that the intimation of the postponement of his great Durbar was at first received, the philanthropic motives which guided your Excellency in the adoption of this measure have now been fully appreciated.

"The Municipality have learnt with extreme regret the imminent prospect of great distress, and even famine, in certain districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and they beg to express their anxious desire to do what in them lies in aid of any measures of amelioration and relief which may be proposed by Government.

"They would also desire to convey their special thanks to your Excellency for the great interest you have shown in the welfare of the native community by your visit to the several educational and benevolent institutions in the city and station, and for your liberal contributions to the funds of such of them as stood in need of this assistance.

"In bidding your Excellency a grateful farewell, the Municipality would venture to express the hope that at no distant period they may again be honoured by the presence of your Excellency in the ancient and renowned city of Agra."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY replied as follows:—

"I am much gratified by your loyal address, and I shall take care to inform Her Majesty the Queen of the distinguished manner in which you have welcomed me to Agra as her representative, particularly by the magnificent illumination of the memorial of old times which adorns the neighbourhood of this city.

"I regret that it was necessary to postpone the Durbar which I had intended to hold, for I fear that the postponement has occasioned some disappointment.

"I have, however, been able to receive many of the Princes and Chiefs of Rajpootana and Central India, as well as the Rajahs and other distinguished subjects of the Queen in these provinces, who have most of them either themselves shown their loyalty to Her Majesty by services in times of danger, or whose fathers or relatives have rendered such services.

"The reason for which I decided to postpone the Durbar is, that about a month ago, after all the arrangements had been made, I received information of a serious failure of the crops in the province of Bengal. As distress threatened a large population I thought that it would be inopportune to hold Durbars either here or at Lucknow. I am glad to learn that my motives are understood by those who expected to attend the Durbar.

"The Municipality of Agra have naturally expressed their deep interest in the welfare of their fellow-countrymen in Bengal. The city of Agra is a great centre of trade, and desiring to give every publicity to the acts and opinions of the Government, I gladly take this opportunity of informing you what we consider the extent of the scarcity is likely to be, and what measures have been taken to alleviate the distress which must follow from a serious failure of the harvest.

"The position of affairs is as follows. The winter rice crop has seriously failed in the whole of Behar and in the division of Rajshahye. Moreover in some parts of these districts the want of rain has interfered with the sowings for the rubbee crop. In other districts of Bengal there has been a partial failure of the rice crop; but the deficiency of the food supply is expected to be confined to Behar and the division of Rajshahye.

"The Government is fully impressed with the grave responsibility which rests upon them, and we have taken without delay or hesitation measures in order to anticipate distress. Our aim and object is to prevent so far as is possible, the loss of the lives of any of Her Majesty's subjects.

"We have complete and reliable information of the present state of affairs, and in framing our measures we have the advantage of the experience of former years in which the crops have failed in the same parts of India. The scarcity of the year 1865 was not confined to Orissa; the excellent report of Mr. F. Cocksrel shows that there was a great failure of the rice crop in Behar and Rajshahye in that year. The whole population affected by the scarcity in the year 1865 was in number about the same as that which will probably be affected by the scarcity this year, namely, about 24 millions. The scarcity of 1865 came after a failure of the crops in 1864, whereas in this year this scarcity has come after several years of good crops.

"The price of rice in Behar and Rajshahye, in the months of October and November 1865, was higher than it has been in the same months of this year. On the whole, as far as our present knowledge goes, it may reasonably be assumed that the scarcity of this year will not exceed that which took place in the years 1865 and 1866; indeed it may be less if the rains of the winter and of the next summer should be propitious.

"The measures that we have taken have been announced in the Resolutions of Government.

"The persons who suffer first in a time of scarcity are those who labour for hire. For this class, and for any others who may require to be employed, the Government will provide work not only on large public works, but on smaller works as much as possible in the neighbourhood of their homes.

"The people of India are distinguished for their liberality in maintaining their relations, who are unable to work, and also by their charity to those who are in distress; but in times of scarcity, they cannot be expected to meet the larger demands which will be made upon their liberality, and persons unable to work will often be without the means of subsistence.

"Wherever such distress may appear, the Government will, with the help of the influential inhabitants of each locality, give the requisite assistance.

"The time has not yet come for distributing relief of this kind, but every preparation has been made for commencing the distribution whenever and wherever it may be required.

"It is seldom that misfortune is altogether unaccompanied by alleviating circumstances. Distress in any part of Her Majesty's broad dominions never occurs without proving how closely the British Empire is bound together. No more striking example could be produced than the present occasion. As soon as the telegraph conveyed the news to England of the failure of the harvest in Bengal, we are told that the city of London hastened to show sympathy with the people of Bengal by proffering substantial aid for the relief of the distress. This sympathy and generosity will be gratefully appreciated throughout the whole of British India. I am sure that you have rightly interpreted the feelings of the people of England in being the first to tender assistance to your fellow-countrymen in Bengal, if the necessity should arise.

"The most severe distress in former years has been felt in places remote from the common highways of trade. In order to provide for such places we have calculated, with the aid of the local officers, the proable number of persons who may be brought on the hands of Government, in order to measure the extent of our liability, and we have purchased and ordered large quantities of grain, which will be sent to those parts of the country where there is likely to be a deficiency in the supply of grain for those persons.

"All the practical suggestions, without any exception, which were made by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the other officers, who inquired into and reported on the scarcity of 1865, have been followed by the Government, and we have also derived great advantage from the experience gained from the North-Western Provinces in the years 1868 and 1869, where, under the wise administration of Sir William Muir, a period of great scarcity was successfully dealt with.

"Having made the extensive provisions which I have described, the Government have no reason to doubt that the food which may be required for the supply of the general population, who are able to take care of themselves, will be met from other parts of India. The district of Backergunge in Bengal, where a large quantity of rice is produced beyond what is required for the consumption of its population, and the whole division of Orissa, have good crops this year. Burmah has one of the largest rice crops ever known. In these North-Western Provinces, with the exception of a small portion to the east, and throughout Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab, the harvests have been excellent.

"We believe that, as upon previous occasions, the present deficiency among a population which does not exceed one-eighth of the whole population of the country, can be supplied.

"I have good reason to know that the trade is very active here and elsewhere. The Government have helped, by lowering the rate of carriage on the railroads, and will help further by organizing means for the transport of grain from the railroad to those parts of the country where supplies may be required.

"We are convinced that no better general means can be found for distributing the food supplies of a country at a time of scarcity than the free action of trade.

"We have therefore no intention of interfering with that freedom, and we have consequently declined to interpose for the purpose of regulating prices, or to take the serious step of prohibiting the export of food grains. The customs returns from Calcutta show that the exports of rice have greatly diminished, owing to the rise of prices during the last two months, the exports have been only 17,500 tons while in October and November 1872 they were 46,275 tons. The quantity exported lately has been inconsiderable in reference to the general amount of available supplies. While, as I have said before, we have no intention of interfering with the freedom of trade, we shall not hesitate to supplement the action of trade by special measures, if circumstances should arise in which such action is likely by itself to prove inadequate to the necessities of any part of the country.

"I have had the advantage of recent personal communication with the Commissioners of the effected districts. They have the full confidence of the Government, and I am satisfied that they will do their duty. All their suggestions have been adopted, and they have received power to act on their own responsibility in case of emergency.

"I hope, moreover, before I return to Calcutta to visit some of the relief works, and again see the officers in charge of the divisions affected by the drought. Such personal communications give me a greater knowledge than I can obtain from written reports.

"You will gather from these free observations on the position of affairs and the measures which we have taken, that although there is good cause for anxiety, there is every reason to believe that the Government and the people will, by the blessing of Providence, be able to cope successfully with the difficulties that lie before us.

"Gentlemen, you have mentioned in your address the visits that I have paid here to your different institutions. It has given me great pleasure to take advantage of my visits to various parts of the country in order to see the institutions that exist in different cities, and I think I may fairly congratulate the city of Agra upon the condition of their institutions. It was especially interesting to me to visit the Poor House in Agra, in which it appears that a considerable amount of distress is relieved with kindness and economy. The Government of India, as you are aware, take a great interest in the development of municipal institutions. Although I speak in the presence of Sir William Muir, I cannot refrain from observing that we have viewed the measures taken by His Honor for the development of those institutions with particular approval. It appears that these provinces are, so to speak, taking the lead in regard to municipal government. It is true that the development of the system must be a work of time, and some failures must be expected to occur at first, but the success already obtained appears to me to promise much for the future. It is of the greatest advantage to have a free expression of opinion from the natives of India who undertake to manage their own municipal affairs. When I say this, it is for the sake of adding that these municipalities of the North-Western Provinces of which yours, as one of the principal, must consider that they are on their trial—that they are indeed, a sort of model to which the rest of India is looking. I am sure that this consideration will have its due weight with you in inducing you to manage your affairs with wisdom, and to show that local self-government may before long acquire a firm basis in this country.

"Gentlemen, I have only to say, in conclusion, that my visit to Agra has been a very agreeable one. I feel much indebted to you, and to all those who have contributed to render it agreeable, and I wish you heartily farewell."

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE—Name and trade mark in each bottle.

BOMBAY.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A man named Yacoob Beera was yesterday fined by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court Rs. 25 for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Falkland Road.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Bheema Pasoe, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a quantity of wool from a cart, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A Maratha named Rama Sumbhoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive eight stripes, for stealing seventeen bolts and nuts belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a Mussulman named Shaik Abdool Cadur accidentally fell down the hold of the steam ship Golcouda, breaking his leg and severely injuring the arm. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Cameron, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a blanket belonging to a Parsee named Jamsetjee Byramjee. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club re-appear to-night at the above theatre in their new and very popular piece entitled "Solomon's Sword" and the romance founded on the loves of "Leila and Mejnoon."

MURDER AT KATTYWAR.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Rajcote before Mr. E. Candy, Acting Judicial Assistant, one Sardarkhan Mahomed Sadek, was charged with the murder of one Sindee Jema. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, subject to the confirmation of Government.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Mahadoo Appa, a laborer, who had his leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on it at the Victora Bunder on the 20th inst. The jury found that death was caused by tetanus supervening fracture of the right leg.

THE *Aminodya* considers it strange that Mr. Melville should have been suspended by Government on account of his apostacy, and remarks that had it been a Hindoo or Mahomedan who had renegaded, no notice would have been taken of the matter and that therefore the present action is not in accord with the neutral policy in matters of religion which it boasts to observe.

THE LATE KARBHARRE OF WULLAH.—The following notification appears in the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette*:—The Acting Political Agent has heard with great regret that Azum Keshowlal Bhugwanlal, Karbharee of Wullah, died suddenly at Rajcote on November 7th. Wullah has lost an able and honest administrator, who restored the talooka to order and prosperity without personal gain.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF AN OUTLAW.—The Porebunder Durbar, having offered a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of one Scindhee Geegoo Sajun, of Porebunder, who was convicted of having been concerned in the looting of the village of Bhud, and afterwards escaped from confinement, Captain Woolehouse, Acting First Assistant Political Agent, notifies that the above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend or destroy the abovementioned Scindhee.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening an alarm was raised that a house situated on the Bhendy Bazaar Road was on fire. Mr. Superintendent Smith and Mr. Constable Brooks, who happened then to be passing by, went into the building, and on the second floor of the house found a quantity of inflammable substance on the floor and on fire. They immediately set to work to extinguish the flames, in which they succeeded, but in so doing got severely burnt about their hands. Little or no damage was done. Another fire occurred the same evening in a house at Chappa Gully, amongst some clothing belonging to one Welchund Wuddoo, and was also speedily extinguished.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

SIGNOR CHIARINI'S reduction of the prices of admission to the Circus seems to have been effectual. We were glad to observe that he was rewarded with a very well filled house on Thursday evening. Nearly the whole of the fronts seats were occupied, and a large number of the back tiers. The performance commenced with a series of "Leaps for Life on the French Battude," in which Mr. A. Gonzales very cleverly threw a double somersault over five horses. Gazelle, the fat and sleek little pony, created much merriment by its funny tricks, especially, when having snatched an old woman's night cap from her head, he bolted with it round the Circus, followed by the indignant old dame. Mr. J. Fellom, who is quite a modern Hercules, astonished the audience by his difficult feats of balancing on a single trapeze, and was deservedly applauded. Signor Chiarini then introduced his beautiful grey horse "Garibaldi," which is certainly a clever, well-trained animal, but it was rather confused by the eccentricities of the band. The graceful riding of the "Queen of the Arena," Signorita Belen Cuba, on a bare-backed horse, and the comicalities of Edward Rowland, the clown followed by the singularly clever child., "La Petite Emilie," who rode four bare-backed ponies over several hurdles, quite "brought down the house," and caused considerable wonder and astonishment amongst the native portion of the audience. Signor Chiarini then rode his magnificent horse "Sylvan" at full gallop into the arena, and introduced it in the menege act "A la Haute Ecole," exhibiting the animal's exceeding grace and intelligence. The performance concluded with the comical spectacle of "The Battle of Mount Milk," in which Rowland the clown caused loud laughter by his absurdities as "General Milk Punch"—and the audience dispersed, evidently much amused and delighted.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE two greatest successes in the way of public entertainment in Bombay during the past five years have been those of Mr. and Mrs. Case and of Tom Thumb, and the reputation of the former yet lives in our ever-changing community, and secured them if not a full, at least a fair, attendance on Thursday night to welcome them back to Bombay. Mrs. Case we were glad to see as youthful-looking and apparently more clever than when she was last in Bombay, and we have not often seen an audience leave a theatre so generally pleased with the performances of the evening as those who were present on Thursday evening appeared to be with Mrs. Case's impersonations and Mr. Case's violin and concertina music. Mrs. Case's power of impersonation can only be called wonderful, and, besides, her changes of costume are made so rapidly that she seems to be almost constantly on the stage; and the short intervals are most pleasantly filled in by the musical performances of Mr. Case. It will be understood how rapidly character succeeds character when we mention that in the two hours occupied by the entertainment Mrs. Case appears in more than a dozen impersonations, from the rheumatic and deaf old lady to the sprightly and charming Lolotte who sings a French song and dances in the most bewitching style. It would be too much to describe all Mrs. Case's impersonations, but this we may say regarding all of them, that one and all they were most successful and extremely clever. We have never seen on the stage a better impersonation of an old dame with a ruffled temper than Mrs. Case's Madame Chouette, and no doubt many have thought that little Lolotte who brings the packet of gloves, who is so ready to signify her acquiescence when asked *voulez-vous*, who sings so sweetly and dances so gracefully, is in reality a perfect glove without the "g" In introducing "the Broadway Belle," Mrs. Case sings a very pretty little song, and introduces into her dancing some of the most extraordinary gestures we have ever witnessed, gestures which with most performers would degenerate into the vulgar, but which she introduces in such a way that there is not a touch of vulgarity, and that compels you to laugh. This performance was so well received that Mrs. Case was twice called back, and on each recall sang an American song. Her imitation of Sim Reeves is very fair, though she is rather too fresh-looking, and not heavy enough about the eyes, and is certainly unlike the great tenor in complying with encores; but her impersonation of Sairy Gamp was looked upon as perfection and kept the whole audience in a roar. Almost every time she came on the stage Mrs. Case was "encored," and she certainly was very good to the audience in complying so often. Mr. Case, as we have said, filled in the intervals between the impersonations with music, and his violin and concertina performances were very much admired. His imitation of the Scotch bagpipes on the concertina was a great success.

The next performance will be on Tuesday, when there will be an entire change of programme, and we hope a full house, for we are sure that all who go will be well pleased with the entertainment.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND FREE TRADE.

ON Thursday a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Graham's Buildings—Mr. H. E. Bright (of Wallace and Co.) in the chair.

Mr. Taylor, the Secretary, having read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—You will have learnt from the papers that have been circulated to you all, and from the advertisement just read, the object with which your committee have resolved to call this meeting, and before entering further on the subject before us, I would point out that in the resolution, copies of which are now in your hands, and which I shall have the honour to propose to you, I have considerably modified the resolution I had at first intended to bring forward, and I trust that in its present form it will meet with your unanimous approval as it has received that of your committee, for it is only by showing ourselves united, that we can hope that our counsels will have their due weight with Government. Yo will observe that the resolution does not confine itself to the matter of cotton manufactures, but it is, of course, with reference to these that the question of the protectionist incidence of the existing tariff chiefly affects us in Bombay. Gentlemen, I need not say to any of you that the falling off in this branch of our import trades consequent on the increase of local manufactures, under the influence of the protection they enjoy—unintended protection, I believe, but none the less protection—is a very serious matter indeed, and requires to be looked at in a broad and manly manner. We ourselves are all sufferers from this decay of our trade, but this, while it should not be allowed to influence us to advocate, or recommend anything to the detriment of the State or of the body of our fellow-subjects, should not, on the other hand, be allowed to make us afraid of bringing forward such proposals as may seem to us beneficial and right, merely lest it be said that we did so with an afterthought for our own interests. It is *because* we are more deeply interested than others that it is left to us to take up the matter; and I say again, so long as in all we say and do we look not only to our own advantage, but to the general good of all, we need not be ashamed, although it should be thrown in our teeth that we are actuated by selfish motives. Well, gentlemen, I will, though it is almost needless, for your information, quote some figures bearing on what I have ventured to call the decay in the import trade, in cotton yarn and cloth. The imports of grey piece-goods into Bombay, notwithstanding the fall there has been in prices, were in the year from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873 only 80,500 bales against 103,000 bales in 1867-68, 105,000 bales in 1868-69, and 96,000 bales in 1869-70, a falling off of say 25 per cent. from the highest point. The cloth made in the Bombay mills in 1872 equalled roughly (taking 350lbs. to the bale and allowing about 20 per cent. for sizing) 42,000 bales. The import of foreign yarn into Bombay was in 1872, January to December, 6,546,230lbs. against 10,161,260lbs. in 1870, 9,043,500lbs. in 1869, and 7,149,637lbs. in 1868, a decline of over 35 per cent. from the highest point. The total manufacture of yarn in Bombay mills, beyond which was used in the same mills for the manufacture of cloth, in the year 1872, was about 14,352,000 lbs., more than twice as much as the import. There are now, as well as I can make out, fifteen mills at work in Bombay alone with a paid-up capital of nearly twenty lacs. Of these four are now in private hands, and two were not in work in 1872, the remaining nine, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,63,25,000, divided Rs. 11,85,250 among their shareholders, equal say to about 7½ per cent. per annum. Besides which there are at hand five in the mofussil already at work, while there are six in Bombay and six in the mofussil in course of construction. The weight of cloth made in Bombay in 1872 was over 14,500,000 lbs, and if imported would have paid a duty of 5 per cent on tariff value, equal, to calculate, to Rs. 4,05,000. The weight of yarn was, as before said, above £14,352,000, and at 3½ per cent. on tariff value, say an average of 9½ as., it would have been Rs. 2,98,231 to the revenue, which has therefore this year lost, say 7 lacs of rupees; but from this should be deducted the 3 per cent. duty on about 4,365,921 lbs. of local made yarn exported, equal say to Rs. 77,768, and some small amount for the duty on mill-made cloth which, however, I have not been able exactly to estimate. Now take off altogether one lac for the export duty, and Government will have lost six lacs by the alteration in the trade. You see, gentlemen, that the seat of the manufacture of cotton goods for the supply of this side of India, at all events, is moving from Lancashire to Bombay and its neighbourhood, and, gentlemen, this is more the consequence of natural laws, and in so far as it is the consequence of natural laws, I have no hesitation in saying I should be—I am—glad to see the movement. It is the bottom of the theory of free trade, the truth on which that doctrine is founded, that it is for the advantage of the world at large that each province, each manufacturer, should be cultivated or established at that place where it can be best and cheapest grown or worked. In fact, it is the principle of the division of labour. Who would grow peaches on a wall facing the north when he can exchange his hardier apples for his neighbour's well ripened peaches? What boot-maker would insist on making his own clothes when his neighbour, the tailor, will exchange well made clothes for boots? That such division of labour and distribution of industries each man, place, or nation exchanging what it can grow or make cheapest and best for that which each other nation, place, or man can make or grow best and cheapest, is for the benefit of the world in general—that it is the natural order of things, and that it will, unless interfered with by human regulations, establish itself by natural selection, and the survival of the fittest are truths as well established as any in the world, and it is in the knowledge that human interference with this great law of nature is injurious to the whole world that all the economists of England and most Statesmen have set their faces against bonuses and protective tariffs. The fact is, gentlemen, that the consumer—that is the body of the people—pays every penny which accrues by protection to the favoured grower or manufacturer. He pays it in the enhanced price of the protected article—a price fixed by competition with similar articles imported and paying duty; he gets the article no cheaper, or only the least iota cheaper; but the duty which on imported goods goes to increase the revenue on the protected goods—except the small fraction given up as an inducement to buy—goes, and must go, to increase the profit of the manufacturer. Well, gentlemen, if all this is acknowledged, as it must be acknowledged, it follows that the protection at present enjoyed by the local manufacturer is really an injury to the body of the people: they are interested in the collection of the revenue, and though doubtless they pay all import duties, they pay them to the State, which is themselves; but for the duty to the manufacturers they, as a body, derive no benefit. A few rich shareholders in Bombay benefit by it; perhaps, if the industry entirely depended on protection for its existence, which, with regard to the local cotton mills, I do not believe to be the case, A few hundred or thousand workmen find work by its existence, but the body of the people gain nothing by what they pay in the price of every pound of yarn and yard of cloth they buy. Well, gentlemen, if you have followed me thus far, you will say with me—speaking not in the interest of yourselves as importers, but in the interest of the people of this country—which educated in the soundest theories of Western economy, understand better than the people themselves: in their interest you will say with me—We are bound to do all we can to remove this protection to give to the people of India the benefit of free trade. How then is this to be done? I wish I could say let Government at once surrender the crore or so of rupees it draws from the import duty on piece goods and yarn, and I do say that that is the result to which I trust in time our efforts will attain. But if this is impossible, at least it is possible to make the people of the country sharers in the bonus now paid to mill owners. Let Government impose a duty on local made yarns and goods equivalent to the import duty, and although the cost of these will not be reduced to the consumer as would be the case at once if the duty were removed—he will at least derive his full share of the advantages of his payment, in the increase of revenue. I need not say that such a duty would not and could not be the cause of any rise in the price of those articles: prices would continue to be kept down to the lowest producing price—as they always must be when not interfered with by human legislation—by the competition of the Lancashire made goods, which could and would in that case be sold as cheaply as now. Gentlemen, I fear I have already taken up too much of your time on this branch of the subject, especially as I almost hope my remarks have been unnecessary, and that you all share with me in my desire to see, not only England, not only India, but the whole world, converts to the great truth of Free-trade. And now for the second point in the resolution. You are doubtless aware that the export duty on local made cotton goods and yarns tells very unfairly against this new industry. India is not the only market that shoulders the supplied from Bombay, if that is Bombay *can* manufacture suitable articles cheaper and better than other towns; and for the same reasons that I hold that the local manufacturers should receive no protection in India, showed that they should not be saddled with an export duty when they try nobly to emulate older manufacturing countries in foreign parts. It may be that the day will come when we shall again see India exporting cotton goods not only to Africa, Arabia, and Persia, but to France and England; but whatever is to be the future of Bombay, I do protest against saddling her rising industries with an export duty. In favour of an export duty on a monopoly there is much to be said, but nothing can be suggested in favour of weighting our own fellow-subjects, ourselves, in the race with foreigners. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to lay the following resolution before the Chamber:—"That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to communicate with the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal and Madras and the other Indian Chambers, as also with those of Manchester and other principal Chambers in the United Kingdom, with a view to take such measures as may seem best to urge the Government of India to withdraw the protection accruing to local manufactures under the present tariff, by the removal of the import duty on cotton goods and yarn and on such other goods as are subject to competition from local manufacturers or by such other means as may seem best to Government. And at the same time to call the attention of Government to the incidence of the present export duty on country manufactures, with a view to its removal."

Mr. John Y. Lung (of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co.)—I beg to second Mr. Lang's amendment. It appears to me that Mr. Bright's proposition is one of the most important matters which has come before us for consideration for a number of years past, and I cannot help thinking that we have not had sufficient notice of this meeting or this resolution. Even Mr. Bright's pamphlet, which was issued some days ago, came upon many of us like a thunderclap, especially his particular proposition that we should put a tax upon local mills. Although the resolution which he has moved to-day makes no allusion to that obnoxious suggestion, yet the whole drift of his remarks pointed to that being what he really desired us to agree to. I do not know whether the whole Committee hold similar opinions with him, yet I would submit that we cannot pass such a resolution in its present shape until we have further considered it. I could not give a silent vote upon such an occasion as this, lest it should be considered that my firm in any way concurred with Mr. Bright's resolution.

The Hon. Mr. J. K. Bythell: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I am very much in the same position as my friend Mr. Macdonald. I do not go quite so far as the Chairman does, yet I do not agree with the amendment proposed by Mr. Lang, although I agree with the speaker who suggested that it would have been much better if we had this resolution placed in our hands a little earlier. I received it only about half-an-hour before I came to this meeting, and I think we ought to have had much longer time than that to consider its full meanings and to comprehend what its effects will be. At present I see only one clause which personally I strongly object to, and that is the words "or by such other means as may seem best to Government." Our Chairman has told us that he is in favour of removing the present anomalous state of things by imposing an excise duty upon local manufactures if the agitation to obtain a repeal of the import duty should not be successful. I certainly cannot agree with these views, and I will not vote for this resolution unless it is modified in such a manner that it shall be plainly shown that the Committee of this Chamber are not vested by us with powers to negotiate with other Chambers for the purpose of putting these views into force. Unless some such modification as this is agreed

SO-CALLED BOMBAY PROTECTIONIST DUTIES.

BOMBAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

To JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our Mr. Bright's remarks at the Committee meeting to-day, we wish to bring formally before the Committee of the Chamber the important matter of the present protectionist effect of the import duties on cotton yarn and manufactures, and of the unfair incidence of the export duty on the same articles.

We cannot of course deny that our attention has been drawn to the matter, owing to our connection with the import trade in these articles, and in consequence of the increase of the local mills, but it is not on the ground of any ill effect the duties, as now arranged, have on our own business, that we wish to bring the matter before the Chamber, and we hope, through that channel, before the Government of India. It is on the ground of the injury to the consumer, caused by a protective tariff, that we base our objection to that at present in force.

There is then, as your Committee is well aware, a duty of 5 per cent. on piece-goods and 3 per cent. on yarn imported into India, while there is no duty on the piece goods or yarn manufactured here. This, we think, the Committee will acknowledge, is exactly equivalent to a bonus of the same amount to the owners of local mills.

We venture to say that the consumers do not get the benefit to this freedom of a certain proportion of the piece goods and yarn used by them from duty, inasmuch as the price of such piece goods or yarn is, and in the nature of things *must* be, regulated by the competition of the much larger quantity of duty-paid goods and yarn imported from Europe, which, although differing no doubt in many ways, *could* take the place of that made in the local mills, and, indeed, has only lately been displaced by the local manufactures. If then the consumers do not get the benfit, it is clear the mill owners do. In other words, the consumers throughout India are paying a tax of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. to the mill owners of Bombay, without any advantage accruing to the revenue, which, on the other hand, is falling off annually from the growing displacement of imported goods by those made in the local mills—a very serious consideration for Government.

It would be most desirable, if it were at all feasible in the present state of the revenue of the country, that this protection should be extinguished by the removal of all duty on imported cotton piece goods and yarn, the benefit of which removal of duty would, under the remarkably close competition prevailing amongst importers and amongst dealers, accrue immediately and in full to the consumers, importers only deriving the indirect advantage of an incressed consumption; we hardly, however, venture to do more than suggest this as the end to which the Government should aim, in the, we fear, remote future, as meanwhile we do not think it would be possible to surrender so fruitful a source of revenue as the duty on cotton goods and yarn.

On the other hand it would be possible at once for Government to divert the tax which we have above shown is paid by the consumers to the mill-owners of Bombay, to the increase of revenue for the benefit of the whole State (*i. e.* for the benefit, amongst others, of the consumers themselves) by imposing a tax on cotton goods and yarns manufactured in local mills equivalent to that paid on imported goods and yarns.

This tax might either be of the nature of an excise, or a tax might be imposed on each spindle, loom, or mill so calculated as to equal the customs duty which would have been payable on the import of a similar quantity to that which each spindle, loom, or mill manufactures annually. Simultaneously with this an arrangement for drawback must be instituted similar to that which is now in force with regard to imported goods and yarns.

We do not enter on the question of the *advisability* of a protective policy, seeing that we do not believe any Government composed of Englishmen will *now* undertake to defend protection, and we have assumed in our above remarks that the generally acknowledged axioms on the subject are understood and accepted by the Government; nor have we touched on the subject of homespun yarn and home-woven cloth, although we believe the (so to call it) cottage manufacture both of yarn and cloth is very considerable (and although theoretically it *should* be taxed as well as that of steam mills), inasmuch as we think it would require more knowledge of the customs of native society in the interior than we possess, to construct a system for taxing such cotton manufacture or even to decide as to whether the disadvantages of such a tax (including perhaps unpopularity) might not exceed the advantages of imposing it. Steam mills are few and well known and can be easily got at.

We now come to our second subject, which is the export duty of 3 per cent. levied on country-made yarn and piece goods exported from India. This tax is no doubt a part of the general Indian system of export duty, and Government may therefore be averse to touching it, but its incidence is so curiously unfair, when looked at with reference to our local mills, that we think it would be well that it should be brought to the notice of Government. The fact is that in the case (say) of yarn selling in the Bombay bazaar, an exporter can afford to pay seven-eighths of 3 per cent. more for that imported from abroad than for that made on the spot. The imported yarn has already paid a duty of 3 per cent., but on re-export seven-eighths of this is returned; the local-made yarn has as yet paid no duty, but on export it pays 3 per cent.

It seems to us highly probable that if this inequality were removed by excepting (say) all steam-made cotton yarn and goods from this export duty, the mill-owners would not be averse to the surrender of the protection they now receive, but in any case we would venture to submit that the interests of the *body of the people* deserve consideration from Government rather than the artificial encouragement of any industry however important.—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WALLACE & Co.

TO JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—It is a cause of much regret to us that no one from our firm will be able to attend at the meeting convened to-day for the discussion of Messrs. Wallace and Company's letter of 12th inst. with reference to the import duties on English goods and yarns, and their effect on local industry.

As, however, we take different views on some points mentioned in Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s letter, and consider the matter of such importance as to render discussion desirable, we trust we may be allowed to give expression to our opinions under the form of a letter.

Messrs. Wallace and Co. state that they have their objection to the present import duties on the ground of the injury to the consumers caused by a protective tariff.

They further state that the duty on imported goods and yarns is exactly equivalent to a bonus of some amount (proportionate [illegible]) to the owner of local mills.

They also say that they do not believe that consumers get the benefit of the freedom from duty of a certain quantity of piece goods and yarns used by them and manufactured locally, and base this assumption on the grounds that the price of piece goods, &c., *must* be regulated by the competition of the much larger quantity of duty-paid goods, &c., imported from Europe which, they state, although differing in many ways, could take the place of the goods, &c., manufactured locally, and, indeed, occupied that place until lately. "In other words," say they, "the consummers throughout India are paying a tax of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. (on goods and yarns, respectively) to the mill-owners of Bombay, without any advantage accruing to the revenue, which, on the other hand, is falling off annually from the growing displacement of imported goods by those made in the local mills.

We cordially join in deprecating the present system of import duties, our objection being based on the broad ground that the majority of cotton goods imported are in so large a degree necessaries of life, that we should wish to see them relieved of all taxation, and further, because we believe that to abolish import and export duties would give a healthy stimulus to our local industry, exactly as free trade has done in all parts of the world in which it has been tried.

With reference to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s statement that the import duties are equivalent to a direct bonus to the local mill-owners, from which consumers get no benefit, we must enter a dissent.

It would not be in place at present to contrast the cost of manufacture here and in Lancashire: to enter into the question of the advantages which, on the one hand, the Bombay mill-owner has in getting his cotton with out the additional cost of freight and charges at home; and on the other into the question of the increased cost of coal with which to work his machinery; the immense difference in first cost of that machinery as well as of putting it up; the difference between the sums paid for skilled superintendence at home and here; and last, but not least, the fact that cotton here of late years has hardly shown any margin on home values. When these things are taken into account, the difference between the position of the Bombay mill-owner and the Lancashire manufacturer does not show so much dissimilarity as would appear at first slight. Messrs. Wallace and Co. do not go into this question, and we will therefore suppose that they admit the manufacturers on either side start pretty evenly handicapped.

Now with regard to the Bombay mill-owner profiting solely by the fact that his manufactures are exempt from duty, we need merely say, or rather repeat, what is well known to most people here viz., that in the first place local manufactures do not obtain prices equivalent to those obtained for goods made at home, and, in the second place (and this is a most important matter), that local mill-owners have hitherto sold goods much less sized than those which under the same designation, reach us from Lancashire.

Coarse cloths of English make, as longcloths, T. cloths, and domestics, and the lower counts of yarns, as 20s, have of late been in a large measure driven out of the market by the local manufactures. We confess to being of opinion that the duty on the English goods has little to do with this. Adulteration of cloth has become a science now-a-days in England (*vide* annexed. para. from an English paper, marked A), and although a buyer may be deceived, the wearer of a piece of cloth seldom is deceived a second time, and gives the preference to the honester commodity. The temptation to the local manufacturer to adulterate is the same as to the English maker, but hitherto he has been honester, and even if he did size more, his goods have not to make a long sea voyage, during which the action of mildew is developed in the adulterated cloth. All these things enable him to undersell Lancashire.

In para. 5 of their letter, Messrs. Wallace and Co. say that it would be desirable, were it possible, to extinguish duties altogether. In this we agree. Were it possible, having regard to the general financial position of the Government of India, to abolish all sea customs, we should unhesitatingly advocate their abolition: they are expensive to collect and are more or less a hindrance to trade. The revenue yielded annually, however, by the duty on English grey goods and yarns, is something like half a million sterling, we believe, and for the Chamber to propose to Government to relinquish so large a sum, without showing how to replace it, would serve little practical purpose. It would be especially inopportune at the present moment, when Government have additional financial difficulties to contend with, owing to the state of affairs in Bengal.

From para. 6, however, we must express our dissent. In that para. Messrs. Wallace and Co. propose to divert the tax which (they say) they have shown is paid by the consumers to the mill-owners of Bombay, to the revenues of the whole State, by imposing a tax on cotton goods and yarns manufactured in the local mills, equivalent to that paid on imported goods and yarns.

Messrs. Wallace and Co., in other words, forgetting that they have put themselves forward as the friends of the consumers, would now make the consumer pay, and suggest to Government one of the most exploded theories of taxation—a tax on local manufactures, in other words, an excise. There his hardly a state in Europe where such a tax now exists, except on fermented liquors and luxuries; and yet the Chamber is deliberately asked to recommend the men in power at the present day to go back to a system proved fallacious by all those states which have given a trial to the free system. We are agreed that the duty on Lancashire-made goods should be abolished; imperial necessities, however, forbid this, and because one obnoxious tax unfortunately cannot be got rid of, the Chamber is asked to urge upon Government the imposition of a second obnoxious duty.

Nothing surely can be less logical than this, and however the proposers of such a course may deny being actuated by selfish motives, it is difficult to see how else such a proposal can be supported.

But, for another reason, and one by no means unimportant in our eyes, we protest against the suggestion made by Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The production of cotton in Western India is very large; no crop pays so well in black soil, even if sold at considerably lower rates than those now ruling. It is a matter of vital importance as well for the Government of India (whose revenues are increased by productive cultivation and diminished by the contrary) as well as for Bombay, that each and every outlet for our cotton should be kept open. This is the more important at a time when the margin between American and Surat cottons in the home markets has to be considered, for this margin appears likely to increase rather than diminish in proportion as the Southern States recover from the effects of the civil war. We know that Lancashire operatives have before this refused to work E. I. cotton (and their attitude generally like that of other workmen in Europe is one which favours producers in India), and that is always a subject of serious consideration with most English mill-owners as to what proportion of Surats their people will work up as compared with Americans. This is gradually becoming the case, too, over the Continent, and, under such circumstances, our local mills prove a very useful outlet for part of the cotton grown. The consumption of the local mills at the present reaches to about 750 candies, or 1,500 bales per week, say 78,000 bales a year, or about 6½ per cent. of our total crop estimated at 1,200,000, bales, and this is the infancy of the trade. As new mills are springing up, the local manufacturing trade, if left alone, must further develop itself, and in the course of a few years we shall probably see 15 to 20 per cent. of the crop of Western India consumed by the local mills.

Moreover, if Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s principles be adopted, they must in consistency be applied to articles other than rotten goods and yarns. The import duty on manufactured leather, on carriages, on plate, jewellery, &c., articles made in England as well as in India, should be taken off, or else a tax put upon local manufactures.

With reference to the export duty of 3 per cent. on country-made yarns and goods shipped from India, we entirely concur with Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s views, and as this duty is not of any great importance (averaging for the past five years some Rs. 1,21,000 only per year), we think the Government of India might be asked to rescind it. This duty acts very prejudicially on exporters of Indian-made yarns and goods, and puts them on anything but the same level as English or other goods with which they have to compete in the foreign ports to which they may be shipped.

If, however, the Chamber is to take any action at all, it should be to ask Government to abolish duties on goods and yarns altogether both on import and export. We do not regard this as a happy or opportune moment to approach Government with such a proposition, and the best course seems to us to be to let things alone for the present, keeping in view the necessity of raising the point at a proper time.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 27. W. NICOL, & Co.

A.

"A letter has appeared in the "Times" from a correspondent signing himself B. enclosing a circular which he has recently received, and which seems to throw considerable light on some questionable mysteries of the Manchester calico trade, to which we called attention some time ago. The contents of the letter by which this circular was accompanied speak for themselves. All that need be added may be stated in the form of a question of proportion. If the mere manufacture of an article to be used for adulterating purposes has become so systematic and extensive a business as would thus appear, what is the amount of the fraud and adulteration which has called it into existence and prosperity? The letter by which the circular was accompanied was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I beg your attention to the enclosed circular, and may further state that the size is very simple and easy to use; a child could not go wrong with it no machinery would require to altered in order to try it or use it. The size can be used by itself, or can be added to your present size per 11 cluase in their circular. Its weight giving properties are of an extraordinary character as 120 per cent of size can be put into 24 throstle twist. If the yarn be of good quality, extra wieght can be carried into the cloth-repon 32's mules 80 per cent of size can be carried forward with fair wearing if the yarn be good. Reference is kindly allowed to a spinner and manufacturer who sells his own cloth. He has received orders from all his buyers without exception for cloth made from the "new size" the market value of his cloth having become considerably enhanced facts like the above I trust will need no comment.

HIGH COURT.—29TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the HON. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
575-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao
635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Oushna Laud and others v Jetha Raja and others—Khunderao.
295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
676-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
747-72—Mauisty and Fletcher—Saraswatibai, widow, v Crushnajee Damajee—J. Gopal.
547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dawjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoverbai, widow,—Heyn, Cleveland and Peile.
261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama.
458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
616-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Mahomed Alli bin and Co. v Postenjee Dinshaw.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibace widow v Premjee Issur and others—Junardhan.
663-70—Mauisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v Mehta Jugjeewan Hemjee—Shamrao.

[Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

18-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.
186-71—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—in person.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Wajeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.
773-71—Hoyo—Succaram Hoolgee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Balbunjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naden v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Leljee Jewram v Haji Soolman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

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THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND SIR ALBERT DAVID SASSOON.

AT Guildhall on the 6th inst. Sir Albert David Sassoon entered the Council Chamber, escorted by Mr. Alderman Cotton and other members of the Court. Sir Albert was also accompanied by, among others, Mr. Spicer and other leading members of the Fishmongers' Company, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir John Kaye, Major Burne and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. N. A. Jephson, Mr. Hertzel, Captain C. Hume, the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Rev. Dr. Artom, the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, and Mr. W. Martindale.

The Town Clerk (Mr. Monckton), at the request of the Lord Mayor, read a resolution of the Court, passed on the 3rd of July last, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Cotton, as follows:—"That the Freedom of the City of London in a box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Sir Albert David Sassoon in recognition of his valuable services and in consideration of his munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and the promotion of education' more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire." (Cheers.)

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Benjamin Scott), addressing Sir Albert Sassoon, who stood during the ceremony on the left of the Lord Mayor, said,—Sir Albert Sassoon, the resolution which has just been read expresses the desire of this Honourable Court to pay to you a tribute of respect as a subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. There is nothing in the history of this ancient city which, when the record shall be complete, will fill so illustrious a chapter and contribute so greatly to her renown as the fact that a body of merchants, trading within her walls, should have conferred upon Great Britain an Empire in the East and should have ruled it, if not without reproach—for that is not given to mortals to accomplish—yet so as to reconcile its conflicting interests and to consolidate the heterogeneous materials, territorial, social and religious, of which it is composed. (Cheers.) One marked result of that rule has been to create and educate a school of statesmen and military heroes who have contributed to the extension or protection of territory, or to the wise administration of the British Government of India. The names, tiles, and achievements of these illustrious men, and the honours conferred upon them, recur again and again in the journals of this Honourable Court. Our Indian possessions are now producing a race of merchant princes cultivating the arts of peace, and prosecuting their fortunes under the protecting ogis of the beloved Sovereign of this realm. (Cheers.) Already has this Court paid a compliment to one of these Indian merchants—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—who did not, however, visit this country to take upon himself the honorary freedom. You are, therefore, Sir Albert, the first subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire upon whom that freedom has been conferred. (Cheers.) The resolution makes allusion to your valuable public services as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and in other capacities—services which your Sovereign has recognized by conferring upon you the Star of India and other distinctions. It also refers to your munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire. It is the cosmopolitan and unsectarian scope of your liberality, no less than its extent, which has attracted the attention of this Honourable Court. (Cheers.) Schools for Indian and Jewish children, colleges for the higher education of the native youth, institutes for mechanics, hospitals for the diseased, retreats for the convalescent, and reformatories for the depraved—such are some of the numerous works of charity which your judicious liberality has either founded or fostered. (Renewed cheers.) Not only Bombay, the place of your residence, but Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Persia, and Great Britain have shared in your widespread munificence, which has culminated in the establishment of scholarships in connexion with the school founded by this Corporation, of which this Court is justly proud. (Cheers.) I have alluded to the circumstance of your being the first subject of Her Majesty's Indian Empire to receive the honorary freedom of this City; in another respect the presentation of to-day has no precedent—I allude to your being of the Hebrew pursuasion. (Cheers.) It would not become me to attribute intentions to the body whom I represent on this occasion which they have not in express terms recorded; but reviewing the persistent efforts which they have made during a century past to break down the barriers of religious disability, and looking to their successful vindication of the civil rights of Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, and Jews, I do not doubt but that they had it in mind to renew the expression of their opinion that the nature of a men's convictions as it regards the worship of his Maker should not present a bar to the possession of equal rights with other worthy citizens. (Renewed cheers.) I now, in conformity with ancient usage, offer you the right hand of fellowship as a citizen and fishmonger of London, and I present you the copy of your freedom in a casket prepared for its reception, of which this Court requests your acceptance as a memento of this day's proceedings. In conclusion, I wish you, in the name of every member of this Court, health, happiness, and many years' continued usefulness, with the enjoyment of the honours which have been conferred upon you by your Sovereign and this City. (Cheers.)

Sir Albert Sassoon, having received the congratulations of the Lord Mayor, said,—My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the most profound pleasure and gratification that I accept the great honour you have done me to-day in presenting to me the freedom of your great and ancient City. It is an honour which, as I look back over my past career in Her Majesty's Eastern Dominions, I have never aspired to or hoped to gain, but it is an honour to which I, who have been connected all my life with the commerce of the Empire, can appreciate and esteem at its highest worth—the approval of the most ancient and famous Corporation in the world. It is an honour which, conferred upon me as a member of the Hebrew community, is a new proof of the religious tolerance which is one of the characteristics of your enlightened Corporation, and which was nobly shown to my brethren when they were still labouring under all kinds of civil disabilities. (Cheers.) I am well aware that this distinction has been conferred on a few only of the illustrious personages whose names are among the glorious traditions of the land, and when I read the list inscribed on your records, and remember that my name will beneeforward appear among the select few who have been singled out as worthy of this high mark of your approbation, I feel overwh lmed with the honour you have accorded me. Gentlemen, at no period of my life have I felt so much the want of words to express my real and deep feelings as at this moment. The remembrance of this day, and of your flattering address, will be with me during my life, and the beautiful casket in which the freedom of this City of London is presented will remain in my family an heirloom for ever. (Cheers.)

At the instance of Mr. M'George, Chairman of the City Lands Committee, the address of the Chamberlain and the reply of Sir Albert David Sassoon were ordered to be entered on the journals of the Court and circulated among the members. With that the ceremony terminated, and Sir Albert, with his friends, took a respectful leave of the Lord Mayor and the members of the Court.

The illuminated scroll containing the freedom of the City is enclosed in a casket designed in the Renaissance style of art, and executed in solid 18-carat gold. The centre panel contains an ornamental shield with the arms of Sir Albert Sassoon enamelled in true heraldic colours, suspended from which is a perfect miniature model of the badge of the Star of India, of which order Sir Albert is a Companion. The body of the casket is supported by four ornamental columns relieved by panels in *repousse* and carved gold, each end enclosing a medallion finely painted in enamel, with crest and monogram; the lid is domeshaped and surmounted by the arms of the City in gold and enamel. On the reverse side of the casket is a shield containing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Corporation, with the Freedom of the City of London, to Sir Albert David Sassoon, C. S. I., November 6, 1873." Every detail of the design is most delicately wrought, and the centre of the miniature badge beneath the front shield contains, it is said, one of the smallest pietra dura cameos that have ever been produced. This work of art has been designed and executed for the Corporation by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street. By the Queen's special permission, they had the honour of submitting the original drawing of the casket for Her Majesty's inspection at Balmoral.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

PETITIONS of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Ragoba Janoo and Cumloobace, widow of the late Janoo Maya, fisherman.
Adum Sallay Mahomed, a carpenter.
Keekabhoy Atmaram, a dealer in betel-nut and lesves.
Khimjee Puriany, who lately traded as a general merchant in Bombay, under the name of Khimjee Puriany, and in partnership with Shamjee Ludha, under the name and firm of Shamjee Ludha.
Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada, a coal merchant.
Lairchand Premchund, a Guzerathi metha.
Mahomed Jeewa, a hack buggy-keeper.
Balloo Gungajee and Munecbace, labourers.
Gungajee Ramjee, who lately carried on business as a dealer in bamboos and baskets in partnership with one Marooti Sudasew, and now unemployed.
Bhundoojee Balcrustna, formerly a Maharatee carcoon, at present unemployed.
Thomas Edward de Cruz, a commission agent.
William Henry Piers, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Jetha Thackersey, a muccadum.
Abdool Rahimon Essack, a dyer.
Ramcrustna Bulall, an English writer.
Shaik Ahmed Abdool Gunny Bebjee, lately a recovery-man, now unemployed.
Syed Sherud Syed Taroo, formerly a dealer in cows, and now a butcher.
Aga Mahomed Hoossein bin Hajee Mahomed Hussein Tubreezee, a petty merchant.
Allabux vullud Noor Mahomed, Islambhaee Boodunbhaee, Mudarbhaee Boodunbhaee, Khajabhaee Chandbhaie and Meerun Khajabhaie, stone-cutters.
Adum Ebram and his wife Emma, dealers in oil.
Mahomed Ally bin Adam Sab, a fireman.
Shamrow Shrikrishna, an English writer.

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YARKAND EMBASSY.

MR. SHAW reports from Leh, under dated the 6th instant that the advance party of the Yarkand Embassy was seen at a place called Togh-ra-su, about one march from Shahidulla, by the Yarkand traders then arriving at Leh.

Mr. Forsyth and the envoy it appears were halting at Shahidulla.

A large number of traders are said to be waiting on the other side of the Sanju pass, intending to cross southwards, as soon as the embassy had crossed. Mr. Shaw states also, that still later accounts brought in by the traders announce Mr. Forsyth's departure from Shahidulla on the 25th ultimo. They say the envoy halted for another day.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE'S VISIT TO LAHORE.

THE following, we believe, is the programme to be carried out on the occasion of the visit to be paid by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Lahore, between the 1st and 4th December 1873.

On Monday, 1st December 1873, at 12-5 P. M.—His Excellency and staff will arrive from Umritsar by the 12-5 P. M. train. His Excellency will be received at the station by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, the Secretaries to Government, Punjab, Civil and Military, and the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

A guard of honor, under the orders of the Major-General Commanding the Division, will be drawn up at the railway station, and a salute will be fired from the fort on His Excellency's arrival. His Excellency will proceed to Government House. At 5 P. M. he will drive to Shalimar.

On Tuesday, 2nd December, at 7 A. M. he will visit the Central Jail, and at 5 P. M. the Mayo Hospital and the Museum.

On Wednesday, 3rd December, at 4-30 P. M., he will drive to the railway station and take the train to Shahdera and Ravi Bridge work.

On Thursday, 4th December, at 7 A. M., he will drive around the city, entering it at the fort gate, and after visiting the fort, the tomb of Maharaja Runjit Sing, and the Jamma Musjid, will proceed on elephants to the Delhi Gate.

At 2 P. M., His Excellency will leave by the train at this hour for Mooltan. The same officers will be present at the railway station and the same honors will be paid on His Excellency's departure as on his arrival.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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